

Assignment of 11th class 05.01.2026

Instructions: Dear students, we are sending you homework. You have to solve this work in your notebook in a neat and clean way. You have to submit this work after the opening of school to your subject teacher.

1. Punjabi
<https://forms.gle/GvjT1oHrVyyEd5RVA>

2. English

Dear Students,
Greetings!

The Directorate General of Recruiting, Indian Army, is organizing a nationwide Quiz Competition for students of Classes IX to XII as part of the broader "Join Indian Army" campaign. This initiative aims to inspire young minds across the country and present the Indian Army as a modern, future-ready, and aspirational career choice. The competition will be highly beneficial for students, as it will introduce them to the wide range of career opportunities available in the Indian Army.

Schools may register for the competition through the following website:
<https://www.indianarmyquiz.in/>

All the students are requested to play this quiz and share certificate on
davhrpaman@gmail.com.

With Best Wishes
Team DAV HRP

3. Pol-science

International Organisations – Learning Points (Class 12)

1. Meaning of International Organisation

An international organisation is an institution created by cooperation among states to achieve common objectives like peace, security, development, and cooperation.

2. Need for International Organisations

They help manage global problems such as wars, economic crises, climate change, health issues, and human rights violations.

3. Types of International Organisations

Inter-governmental Organisations (IGOs): UN, WTO, IMF, World Bank

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs): Amnesty International, Red Cross

4. United Nations (UN)

Established in 1945 after World War II to prevent future wars and promote international peace and security.

5. Objectives of the UN

Maintain international peace and security

Promote friendly relations among nations

Encourage social and economic development

Protect human rights

6. Principal Organs of the UN

General Assembly

Security Council

Economic and Social Council

International Court of Justice

Secretariat

Trusteeship Council (inactive)

7. UN Security Council

Responsible for maintaining international peace

Has 5 permanent members: USA, UK, France, Russia, China

Permanent members enjoy veto power

8. Reforms in the UN

Many countries demand reforms to make the UN more democratic, representative, and effective, especially reform of the Security Council.

9. Bretton Woods Institutions

IMF: Ensures international monetary cooperation and financial stability

World Bank: Provides loans for development and poverty reduction

10. World Trade Organization (WTO)

Formed in 1995 to regulate international trade and promote free and fair trade among nations.

11. Role of International Organisations in Peacekeeping

UN peacekeeping forces help maintain peace in conflict zones with the consent of the concerned countries.

12. Criticism of International Organisations

They are often criticized for being dominated by powerful countries and for being slow in decision-making.

13. India and the UN

India is an active member of the UN and has contributed significantly to peacekeeping operations.

*Doing work

Quiz Link given

<https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu1njmxoai5nd>

4. JANUARY 5, 2026 ECONOMICS +1

Dear students

Read all the key details of chapter carefully and at the end there is quiz related to topic. It is mandatory to solve all quiz questions.

CHAPTER: COST

COST: Expenditure incurred on production of goods/services

1. Money Cost

Expenses in monetary terms

Ex: Wages, rent, interest, raw material, etc.

2. Real Cost

Sacrifice made by factors of production

Ex: Pain, effort, waiting, risk

3. Opportunity Cost

Value of next best alternative foregone

Basis of economic decision-making

4. Explicit Cost

Actual cash payments

Ex: Wages, rent paid, interest on loan

5. Implicit Cost

Imputed value of self-owned resources

Ex: Rent of own building, interest on own capital

COST IN SHORT RUN

6. Fixed Cost (TFC)

Does not change with output

Ex: Rent, salary, insurance

Also called Supplementary Cost

7. Variable Cost (TVC)

Changes with output

Ex: Raw material, wages

Also called Prime Cost

8. Total Cost (TC)

$TC = TFC + TVC$

AVERAGE COSTS

9. Average Fixed Cost (AFC)

$AFC = TFC \div \text{Output}$

Continuously falling curve

10. Average Variable Cost (AVC)

$AVC = TVC \div \text{Output}$

U-shaped curve

11. Average Cost (AC)

$AC = TC \div \text{Output}$

$AC = AFC + AVC$

U-shaped curve

MARGINAL COST

12. Marginal Cost (MC)

$MC = \text{Change in TC} \div \text{Change in Output}$

U-shaped curve

MC cuts AC & AVC at their minimum point

RELATIONSHIPS

$MC < AC \rightarrow AC \text{ falls}$

$MC > AC \rightarrow AC \text{ rises}$

$MC = AC \rightarrow AC \text{ minimum}$

Normal Profit $\rightarrow AR = AC$

Students you have to use the following link to start the quiz. After completion of quiz you will get the certificate of participation and grade marks. You have to save it for further assessment in future.

<https://forms.gle/euBptLczMMjrcwLW7>

5. Class 11th Date 5-1-2026 math

Key Concepts / Hints:

The general form of a straight line is $ax + by + c = 0$.

Slope (m) of a line gives its inclination:

$m = (y_2 - y_1)/(x_2 - x_1)$.

Slope-intercept form: $y = mx + c$, where m = slope and c = y-intercept.

If two lines have equal slopes, they are parallel.

If product of slopes is -1 , the lines are perpendicular.

Self Practice Questions (Any 5):

Find the slope of the line joining the points $(2, 3)$ and $(6, 11)$.

Write the equation of a line with slope 3 and y-intercept -5 .

Find the slope of the line given by: $4x - 2y + 7 = 0$.

Determine whether the lines $2x + 3y - 5 = 0$ and $4x + 6y + 9 = 0$ are parallel or not.

Find the equation of a line passing through $(1, -2)$ with slope -4 .

Math Quiz <https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu1nzi5mgxxk6>

6. Assignment for 11th history 05.01.2026

Instructions for Students-

The quiz will be based only on the prescribed chapter covered in class.

Students must read the chapter thoroughly before participating.

Students should read carefully to the question before answering.

I am sending you assignment of 2 questions. You have to solve this work in your notebook in a neat and clean way. You have to submit this work after the opening of school to me.

1. One of the more modern features of Roman society was the widespread prevalence of the nuclear family. Adult sons did not live with their families, and it was exceptional for adult brothers to share a common household. On the other hand, slaves were included in the family as the Romans understood this. By the late Republic (the first century BCE), the typical form of marriage was one where the wife did not transfer to her husband's authority but retained full rights in the property of her natal family. While the woman's dowry went to the husband for the duration of the marriage, the woman remained a primary heir of her father and became an independent property owner on her father's death. Thus, Roman women enjoyed considerable legal rights in owning and managing property. In other words, in law the married couple was not one financial entity but two, and the wife enjoyed complete legal independence. Divorce was relatively easy and needed no more than a notice of intent to dissolve the marriage by either husband or wife. On the other hand, whereas males married in their late twenties or early thirties, women were married off in the late teens or early twenties, so there was an age gap between husband and wife and this would have encouraged a certain inequality. Marriages were generally arranged, and there is no doubt that women were often subject to domination by their husbands. Augustine*, the great Catholic bishop who spent most of his life in North Africa.
2. Overexpansion had led Diocletian to 'cut back' by abandoning territories with little strategic or economic value. Diocletian also fortified the frontiers, reorganised provincial boundaries, and separated civilian from military functions, granting greater autonomy to the military commanders (duces), who now became a more powerful group. Constantine consolidated some of these changes and added others of his own. His chief innovation were in the monetary sphere, where he introduced a new denomination, the solidus, a coin of 4½ gm of pure gold that would in fact outlast the Roman Empire itself. Solidi were minted on a very large scale and their circulation ran into millions. The other area of innovation was the creation of a second capital at Constantinople (at the site of modern Istanbul in Turkey, and previously called Byzantium), surrounded on three sides by the sea. As the new capital required a new senate, the fourth century was a period of rapid expansion of the governing classes. Monetary stability and an expanding population stimulated economic growth, and the archaeological record shows considerable investment in rural establishments, including industrial installations like oil presses and glass factories, in newer technologies such as screw presses and multiple water-mills, and in a revival of the long-distance trade with the East.

1. "One of the more modern features of Roman society was the widespread prevalence of the nuclear family." Explain the statement with the context of Gender, Literacy, Culture."
2. We shall conclude this chapter by looking at the cultural transformation of the Roman world in its final centuries. 'Late antiquity' is the term now used to describe the final. Explain the statement in eight points.
3. Link for quiz
<https://wayground.com/join?gc=16300646>